

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1813.

[Vol. 27.

**KENTUCKY GAZETTE**  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY  
BY THOMAS SMITH.  
PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

**CONDITIONS.**  
THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or Two DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

Advertisements are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank. PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

**FOR SALE.**  
A BRICK STABLE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE, 33 feet by 22, and a LOT OF GROUND on Upper street, opposite S. Long's carpenter shop, and near Mr. Hunt's factory. Application to be made to KENNEDY & BRAND. April 6, 1813. 14—tf.

State of Kentucky.  
Barren Circuit Set—March Term, 1813.  
WILLIAM WRIGHT, Compt.  
against  
RICHARD HARRIS Defendant.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state.—It is therefore on the motion of the complainant, ordered that the defendant appear here on the first day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that otherwise the same be taken for confessed.—And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth.

(A Copy.)  
15 RICHARD GARRETT, c. b. c. c.

**Morrison, Boswells & Sutton**  
HAVE lately received from Philadelphia, a splendid assortment of MERCHANDIZE, of the most fashionable kind, which will be sold cheap for cash only.  
17—tf Lexington, April 17, 1812.

**FOR SALE,**  
THE house occupied by the subscriber—the lot is 28 feet front—running back to short street, on which it is the same, the house is 25 feet 6 inches front, fifty feet back—the alley 5 feet wide in common, with the adjoining house, now occupied by the Branch Bank, which is also for sale—possession of either to be had 24th day of May next.—This property is now offered very low, the payments divided into 5 equal sums, in hand, in 1 2 3 & 4 years bearing interest.  
LEXINGTON, 9th March, 1813. 10—tf.

**Wanted to Purchase.**  
THREE or four NEGRO BOYS, of ten to sixteen years of age. They must be smart lively boys, or will not do. Enquire of the printer.  
13—6t

**Dr. Wm. H. Richardson**  
HAS removed to Lexington, and tenders his services to the citizens of the town and country, in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.  
In the latter branches of his profession, he will pay particular attention.  
He resides in the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Trotter, and adjoining the store of S. & G. Trotter.  
Lexington, March 27, 1813. 13—tf.

**DUNN'S MILITARY BOOKS.**  
ADOPTED into the service of the United States—for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette—and the store of Jeremiah Neave.  
HAND BOOK FOR INFANTRY,  
HAND BOOK FOR RIFLEMEN,  
MILITARY LIBRARY,  
MILITARY DICTIONARY,  
ALSO,  
TREATISE ON EDUCATION,  
CONDILLAC'S LOGIC,  
MONTESQUE'S SPIRIT OF LAWS;  
All at the Philadelphia price.  
April 13, 1813. 15

**CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR HEMP.**  
By SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER.  
January 23, 1813. 4—tf

I AM authorized to sell that valuable and convenient dwelling house and lot, lately occupied by Lyndon Comstock, lying on Mulberry street, Lexington. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to make an early application, as it will be sold at auction unless shortly disposed of at private sale.

I am also authorized to sell another house & lot, lying on Main street, near the upper end, beautifully and pleasantly situated for a family residence. For terms apply at the auction and commission store of DANIEL BRADFORD.  
Lexington, April 20th, 1813 16

**Wanted,**  
THREE or four Turners or Filers, who have been accustomed to work in machinery to whom I will give liberal wages. Also two smart boys of sixteen or seventeen years of age, will be taken as Apprentices to learn the machine making business by the subscriber, living on Water street, adjoining the theatre, Lexington.  
JOHN M. AUST.  
January 23, 1812. A—H

Mercer Circuit Sect. March Term, 1813.

GIDEON W. HIGGINS comp't.  
against  
JOS. TIDBALL & JOHN BUSH, defendants,  
adm'r. of Philip Bush dec'd.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and on his motion it is ordered that said defendant Tidball appear here and answer the complainant's bill on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, or the same will be taken for confessed—and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted eight weeks successively, in some public newspaper in this commonwealth, authorized by law to make such publication.

(A copy.)  
13 Attest, THO'S. ALLEN, c. c.

**MASON'S INN.**  
MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY.  
The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened  
**House of Entertainment.**

HE returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.  
PETER MASON.  
January 14, 1812. 12—tf

**Ellis & Trotter,**  
Have just received, and are now opening in their new Brick House, two doors above Sam'l. & Geo. Trotter,  
A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF  
**GOODS,**  
Which they will sell low for CASH, either by wholesale or retail.  
31—12tf Lexington, April 6, 1813.

**PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.**  
FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED  
**Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,**

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No. 55, Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe headache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

**Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.**

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

**Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard,**

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

**ITCH CURED,**  
By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

**Hamilton's Grand Restorative**

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad livings, &c.

**Hamilton's Elixir,**  
Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

**Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaister, Tooth Ache Drops.**

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun. by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particular appointment) at the stores of Waide Ward Mentelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

**Copper for Stills.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting in a few days, a quantity of Copper in Patterns for Stills—which they will sell on reasonable terms.  
45—tf  
TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.  
Nov. 3, 1812.

**NEW GOODS.**  
JEREMIAH NEAVE, in addition to his other late importations, has received a handsome assortment of  
**Ironmongery, Crocks, Dry Goods, Nails by the keg, and retail, Mill Saws, &c. &c.**  
Which he will sell Wholesale and Retail, on reasonable terms.

**HEMP WANTED.**  
Cotton Yarn and Cotton, as usual.  
March 19, 1813. 12—tf

**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
Respectfully informs the public that he has removed his

**COMMISSION STORE.**

To the house lately occupied by Mr. Gatewood, adjoining Mr. W. Leavy's store, where he continues to sell, make and repair Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, gilt and plain; he has lately received an assortment of the most fashionable Looking Glasses, and a most complete assortment of toys for children, more extensive than any before imported, and very cheap. Likewise—Large Glasses for picture frames Clock do. Cotton by the Bale White Lead of the first quality Box Raisins Prunes Mackarels Herrings and a variety of Groceries and dry Goods  
32 W. MENTELLE.

**MACHINE CARDS.**

THE celebrated Card Manufactory of White-moore & Co. is removed from Boston to New-York, where it is now in complete operation, being much enlarged and improved by the New-York Manufactory company, with whom I have established a correspondence, and have assurances that my orders will be particularly attended to, and executed with dispatch.—Persons wanting Machine or other Cards, will find it their interest in having their orders forwarded by me.

LEWIS SANDERS.  
An invoice of well assorted goods to be disposed of, a part of the pay would be taken in good Hempen Yarns. L. S. 10—tf  
Lex. March 9th, 1813.

**Silver Platers, Silver Smiths and Brass Founders.**

**I. & E. WOODRUFF,**

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand, opposite the Branch Bank, on Main-street, Lexington.—They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

THEY HAVE, AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**Gold & Silver Ware.**

Plated Candlesticks, Castors, &c.

OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

**Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c.**

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS.

ALL KINDS OF

**Carriage and Harness Mounting,**

**Carriage & Gig Springs, Coach**

**Lace, Fringe & Tassels.**

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Sho-**

**vells & Tonges, Door Knock-**

**ers, &c.**

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash,

ALL KINDS OF

**Brass Work for Machinery,**

**Clock Work, &c.**

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

They have just received an extensive assortment of

**SADDLERY, &c.**

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for CASH.

One or two APPRENTICES wanted to learn the Silver Plating business.

The highest price in Cash will be given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.

April 6, 1813. 14—tf

Barren Circuit Court, State of Kentucky, Sect. March Term, 1813.

William Wilkerson, comp't.

vs  
Sally Wilkerson, defendant.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter her appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the court by disinterested affidavits that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore, on the motion of the complainant ordered, that the defendant appear here on the first day of our next June Term, and answer the complainant's bill exhibited against her in this court, for the purpose of obtaining a divorce in favor of the complainant against the defendant; Or, that on her failure so to do, the complainant's bill be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth.

(A Copy.) Attest,

14 RICHARD GARRETT, c. b. c. c.

State of Kentucky,

Fayette Circuit Court, January Term, 1813.

THOMAS & ROBERT BARR,

complainants, against

FRANCIS WEST, &c. defendants.

THIS day came the complainants, by their counsel, and the defendants John Lapsley, Henry Nixon and Samuel Mifflin, having failed to enter their appearance herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; It is ordered that unless they appear here on or before the first day of the next June term of this court, and answer the said complainants' bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. It is further ordered that a copy of this order, be inserted in some authorized paper for eight weeks successively, according to law. And this cause is continued until the next term.  
(A Copy.) Attest,  
HUBBARD B. SMITH, d. c. r. c. c.

**THOMAS HANLY**

HAS received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large quantity of leather, consisting of the following assortment, carefully selected, viz.

Skirting,  
Russet and black bridle;  
Seating,  
Facing, and  
Saddle bag Leather,  
Soal, and Wax upper leather,  
Wax calf skins,  
Russet calf skins for Boot tops, and  
Kip skins,

All of a superior quality, and are offered for sale on advantageous terms. He continues as usual to give the highest price IN CASH, for Beef Hides and Skins, at his tan yard, lower end of main street.  
17—6w. Lexington, April 27, 1813.

**RAGS WANTED**

THE citizens of this place, and county, and the counties adjoining, who will be careful in saving their linen and cotton rags, will meet with a ready sale for them at the corner house, opposite Mr. Bain's hatter shop, on main street.  
JAMES DEVERS.  
Lexington, April 24, 1813. 17—3t 1t

**Cash for a NEGRO BOY,**

Between the age of 14 and 16 years—he must be sprightly and well recommended.  
17—tf Enquire of the Printer.

**ACADEMY REMOVED.**

J. D. MANLEY, impressed with gratitude for the many favors conferred on him, begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his friends, and respectfully informs them and the public, that he has fitted up an elegant SCHOOL ROOM, 30 feet by 20, in the house lately occupied by the late Mr. Rose, deceased, next house to Major Morrison's, in a line with the Episcopal Church. He pledges himself to those who may please to honor him with the tuition of their children, that he will make it his chief study, by the most assiduous and unwearied application to the business of his School, to merit their future favors. He begs to observe, that one uniform price is adopted, viz. \$3 per quarter, including pens, ink, and fire.

He has for sale excellent Ink, common and oil Quills or Pens, black Lead Pencils, of a superior quality. Several elegant Clarinets, warranted good as ever imported, will be sold low, for cash in hand.  
Lexington, April 16, 1813. 17—3t

**WATER ROTTED HEMP.**

SIX DOLLARS per cwt. in CASH, will be given for a few tons of WATER ROTTED HEMP of the first quality, delivered at JOHN HART'S Rope-Walk, on the Russell road. Apply at the walk, or to  
ROBT. MEGOWAN & Co.  
Lexington, April 24, 1813. 17—tf

Montgomery Circuit, April Term, 1813.

EDWARD OAKLEY, complainant

against

DANIEL ANDERSON, defendant.

THIS day came the complainant by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendant, Daniel Anderson is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court. It is therefore, ordered that unless he do appear on or before the first day of the next July term—file his answer to the complainant's bill, plea or demurrer, that the same shall be taken for confessed against him, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorized newspaper, for two months successively.  
(A COPY.)  
17—3t. H. LANE, d. c. m. c. c.

**NEW GOODS**

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL.**

**R. MEGOWAN & Co.**

HAVE just received a large and elegant assortment of Goods,

CONSISTING OF

**Dry Goods, Groceries;**

**Queens' Ware, Glass Ware,**

**Hard Ware, &c.**

Which they will sell wholesale or retail on moderate terms for CASH or SIXTY DAY NEGOTIABLE NOTES.

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF

**MILITARY TRIMMINGS—viz:**

**SWORDS, DIRKS,**

**EPAULETS, UNDRESS SWORDS,**

**SASHES, SILVER CORD,**

**SILVER LACE,**

**SWORD KNOTS, Gold & Silver;**

**SILVER PLATES, for Caps and Belts,**

**MILITARY BUTTONS,**

**PLUMES of various Colours.**

A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

**MILINERY TRIMMINGS—viz:**

**Plaid fringed Ribbons, Straw Plumes,**

**Straw Platt Chinelle, Cord Trimmings for dresses, elegant Flowers, Bonnets, &c.**

13—tf Lexington, March 30, 1813.

**LEWIS SANDERS**

HAS FOR SALE,

30 BOXES TIN

MILL & PITT SAWS

CROSS CUT & HAND do.

ANVILS & VICES

BEST SHEEP-SHEARS

1 pr. FULLER'S SHEARS

10 Crates assorted QUEENS' WARE,  
A few pieces best fashionable CLOTHS.  
Expects to receive in a few days from the New-York Manufacturing Co. eighteen boxes cotton and wool cards. Orders for machine or other cards will be forwarded.  
Lexington, April 13, 1813. 15—tf

**Mrs. ROBINSON,**

WHO has practised the art of DYING as a business upwards of Forty Years in Manchester, England, and in Providence, R. Island—offers receipts for sale for dying various colours, such as blue, black, purple, olive, drab, dove, slate, layick, red, scarlet, pink, &c. &c. in cotton, woollen, or linen.

She will also sell receipts for dying and dressing SILKS, of which she has done much, to the satisfaction of many ladies in Lexington. These receipts will be useful to dyers or private persons, and are well worth the attention of the public—further information may be had on application to Mr. Lewis Sanders in Lexington.  
18—3t May 3d, 1813.

**FOREIGN.**

**Situation of the Spanish Armies.**

**First Army.**—Gen. LACY, 15,000 men; has a complete command of the Province of Cattalonia; head quarters within 6 miles of Tarragona, on which place an attack is expected.

**Second Army.**—General ELIO, about 18,000 men; head quarters at Alicante; occupies the lines of the province of Murcia, and a division of the same is intended as for La Mancha.

**Third Army.**—General O'DONNELL, head quarters at Cordova—this army occupies the Provinces of Andalusia, part of Murcia and Estremadura; calculated to amount to 25,000 men; this army has, besides, a body of reserve in Seville, under Gen. Cruz, of about 10,000 men more.

**Fourth Army.**—Gen. CASTAÑOS, head quarters at Astorga—is composed of about 40,000 men, occupies the Northern Provinces of Spain; to which is to be added; another body of reserve, under general STANTOGILDES, in Valladolid, to the amount of 15,000 men. There are also several large-divisions of Guerillas, which are spread all over the Peninsula. The British army, under lord Wellington, at Frefurda, about 35,000 men—that under general Beresford, of as many more, half Portuguese, are in the neighborhood of Badajoz—and there are expeditionary corps in Alicante, of about 8,000 men.

**Situation of the French Armies in Spain.**

**First Army.**—Gen. Mathew, gov. of Barcelona, about 10,000 troops garrisoning said place, Tarragona, Gerona, Lirida, and keeping their communication with France.

**Southern Army.**—Marshal Suchet; head quarters at Valencia, extends as far as Alicante and Cuenca; about 20,000 men.

**Army of the Centre.**—Marshal Soult; head quarters at Madrid; with king Joseph: about 20,000 men—occupies the province of Castile, and northern part of Estremadura.

**Army of the North.**—Under general Cafarelli, at Burgos and Planplona; and keeping open the communication with France.

Natchez, March 11.

Received by express at Natchez last evening.

NEW MEXICAN BULLETIN—No. I.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM NACOGDOCHES, DATED MARCH 1, 1813.

"Yesterday arrived here Jose Maria Mora and Jose Ignacio Y. Barba, of this place.—They deserted from our army on the 13th of November, and have now deserted from the enemy, whose camp they left on the 17th ult. with passports to go out for cattle. These men, interrogated individually and separately state, that an engagement took place some days previous to their flight, in which Gov. Salcedo was defeated, and driven into his entrenchments with great loss. That he had come to a resolution of raising his camp, and retiring to St. Antonio, being totally out of powder. His troops are in the greatest distress for provisions. Naked, have no tobacco and are much disheartened. Their horses are poor, worn down and almost useless. The Camanches Indians are at open war with Salcedo, have killed nine persons in the neighborhood of San Antonio, and made prize of 800 horses and mules. The inhabitants of San Antonio, and the greater part of the soldiers manifested the best intentions in favor of the republicans. Upwards of a hundred have already deserted to them with their arms—about sixty on the day of our last affair. We are in hourly expectation of a courier from the army, who doubtless will bring us the most flattering intelligence."

[The extract from which the above is taken contains other items of intelligence, corresponding with those contained in the following]

NEW MEXICAN BULLETIN—No. II.

Extract of another letter, dated at Natchez, March 6, 1813.

"By letters from Le Badie up to the 9th ult. we are prepared to expect the events, which we understand from different sources have already occurred. At that time an attack was meditated. The army of Salcedo was in the utmost want and confusion; and threatened a dispersion. On the 13th, we learn, an engagement took place, in which 90 men were killed, wounded and missing of the Spaniards. A revolution had taken place at San Antonio, and the return of Salcedo will be opposed, if he is able to hold together his miserable army."

"From the circumstantial detail we have received, we do not doubt, some great turn has taken place in the revolution of this province, and is perhaps connected with more important operations in the interior."

"In a few days we hope to have the pleasure to hand you all the particulars of this intelligence. An express goes to Natchez with full information on the subject, to which I refer you, having only time to give you this note of it."



We have no small quantity of news-articles from Europe. The British papers would make us believe that Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia were about to join them in a coalition against France. They further say, that Austria is to remain neutral, and speak of the great difficulties Bonaparte encounters in recruiting his army.

We never receive a batch of these things without recollecting an incident said to have happened in Connecticut in the early settlement of the country. "How is it," said one Indian to another, "that the white people always give you a plenty of cider when you visit them?" "Because I talk scripture to them," returned he. The first desired to be instructed, so that he also might get cider; and the other narrated to him some of the leading histories recorded in the rule of our faith, as he himself had received them from a devout gentleman in the vicinity. Thus duly prepared, as he thought, the candidate for cider, marches to the settlement, and places himself at the door of the good man's house. Not being immediately noticed, he begins talking to himself louder and louder, repeating the words "Abraham, Jacob—Moses, Pharaoh and Aaron, Joshua, Isaac and Sampson and Solomon," &c. until he attracted attention. His strange behavior excited surprise, and he was asked "what he meant by such conduct?" "CYBER," said he, in the simplicity of his soul. Thus when so many incongruous things are pressed upon us at once by the British papers, if the ministers who direct them were asked "what they meant?" they should say "LOAN."

The loan for the present year is 40 millions sterling—and the 3 per cents. are worth only 50 even for bank notes; which are also between 30 and 40 per cent. under the par of gold and silver. The British stocks were never so low as at the present time. The general price of these 3 per cents. for many years have been 67-8.

We have very late intelligence from Portugal. The allied army remained inactive. Some reinforcements had arrived from England.

Late French papers speak in the most confident terms of the mighty increased resources of France, of the fidelity and zeal of the allies of the emperor, and of the enthusiasm of the people to assist him in the war with Russia.

The old regency of Spain resisted the abolition of the Inquisition. It is stated they have been dismissed by Cortes 86 to 43, and the archbishop of Toledo, Cardinal de Bourbon, Don Pedro Agar and Don Gabriel Cascar, put in their places.

Mr. Strong has been re-elected governor of Massachusetts by an increased majority. All the departments of government will be "federal."

Mr. Gilman, "federalist" is elected governor of New-Hampshire, by a small majority.

"Republican" Censors—have been elected in Vermont, by increased majorities.

Mr. Smith, late lieutenant governor of Connecticut, has been elected governor of that state.

It is said Mr. Adams, our minister in Russia, intends returning to the U. States some time in the course of the ensuing summer.

An act has been passed in Jamaica, that every plantation shall provide one white man to serve in the militia for every 100 blacks it has, or pay a fine of 3000 for every deficiency. Part of the object is to oblige the planters to endeavor to increase the white population of the island.

From a London paper of Feb. 15.

The Gazette of Saturday contains a despatch from col. Gillespie, detailing the particulars of a very brilliant achievement performed by the troops under his command. The palace of the Djococorta, on the island of Java, was stormed by 1000 British and native troops, though defended by 18,000: the Sultan was made prisoner, his principal chiefs killed and his whole force killed or taken. The British loss was trifling. The Sultan has been deposed and his son raised to the throne. [The above is worthy of remark. The British speak of deposing a prince as a thing of course, having the power. What an uproar do these consistent beings make about Bonaparte's doings in Spain?]

From the London Courier of Feb. 19.

An unanimous vote of both houses of Parliament last night, approved of the war with America, sanctioning its justice, and determined to support the government in a vigorous prosecution of it. We conceive, and heartily congratulate the country upon it, that parliament did last night, give a solemn pledge to the people of the British empire, that at no time under no circumstances, for no advantages, political or commercial, however great, will it yield, barter or fetter the exercise of our great maritime rights—the right of search and the right of impressment.

The French army in Portugal, is stated to consist of 38,708 infantry and 3,265 horse. They have four armies in Spain under marshals Suchet, Soult, and generals Mathieu and Caffarelli—their force is not stated. The strength of the allied armies in Portugal is not given; but the Spaniards boast of four armies, having in the whole about 98,000 men, besides their partizan corps and newly recruited troops.

#### NAVAL.

Two British frigates are still hovering off Boston. They were seen on the 16th. We

hope the good folks of that town may soon be gratified with a nearer view of them, escorted by some of our vessels.

We hear of frequent arrivals at Bermuda with provisions from the United States. The traitors may yet be caught. It is a desperate game.

It is stated that two 74's, three frigates, and three sloops of war have sailed from Halifax to cruise in Boston bay.

An officer of the Acosta frigate, who lately boarded a British-protected-American vessel, said, they expected 20 sail of the line and 40 frigates for the particular purpose of bombarding Baltimore and Norfolk. We are pleased to say that nature has done much for the protection of those places, and to express our belief that the valor of the people will do the rest.

A probable report prevails that the Little Essex has captured a large British frigate, a *razee*. We only fear that Porter has not had the good luck to fall in with one.

The frigate Macedonian, capt. Jones, completely fitted, has dropped down from N. York for a cruise. Success to the late officers and crew of the Wasp!

Great apprehensions were entertained at London for the fate of the *Bonne Citoyenne*, so long blockaded by the Hornet. She is stated to have on board specie and bullion to the value of 600,000 sterling. If she had not been relieved by a ship of the line, Lawrence would have had her. Her long detention had caused insurance to be made on her at 50 per cent.—Such is the effect of our little navy in England.

The British ship Valiant, of 74 guns, anchored off the Hook on Friday evening. On Saturday morning the flotilla of gun boats, stationed at the Hook, under the command of commodore Lewis, got under way and made towards her, when she set all sail and stood to the eastward before the wind.

One hundred of the crew of the Constitution left Boston on the 18th inst. for Sacket's Harbor. The frigate wants much repair, and the business on the lakes will soon be finished.

Extract of a letter from New London, dated April 16.

"I have the satisfaction of informing you, that on Wednesday the smack Hero, of Mystic, with a number of volunteers, under the command of captain Burrows, sailed in pursuit of the smack Fox, which has annoyed our coasts so much, which she decoyed so near her, that she was unable to escape. The Hero ran her on board when no opposition was made. The Fox was taken into Mystic, and this evening her crew were brought in here, consisting of a lieutenant, midshipman, and eleven men, good looking fellows, and as merry as though they had landed in old England, probably more so."

BLOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE. The people of Lewistown are making themselves quite merry for the late bombardment of that place—they enumerate that "killed and wounded" as follows—"One chicken killed, one pig wounded, leg broken." It was a ridiculous affair on the part of the enemy. We have nothing new from this quarter except that Sir John Beresford, has captured five oyster boats, and, after a severe engagement, caused their whole cargoes to be devoured.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 15. The armament that lately carried on the attack against Lewistown, consisted of four launches of 24 and 18 pounders; two sloops 32 pounders, and a mortar, a pilot boat with 6 pounders, and the schr. Paz of twelve 12 pounders, covered by the frigate Belvidera; on the 6th and 7th inst. fired above 600 shot at that place, and have wounded two or three houses, killed a chicken and have made fine sport for the boys in digging the shot out of the sand, of which they have found, and safely deposited on our batteries, ready to be returned should occasion offer, forty 32 pounders, ninety-six 18lb. 155 of 12 and 9's with a large quantity of 6's and grape, with shells and remains of rockets. The militia fired but few shot, as they had only one 18 and one 9 pounder, and but few shot for them, of which they endeavored to make the best possible use, & have reason to suppose they gave one of the sloops the contents of the 18 pounder, as she was obliged to haul out of the line soon after it was seen to strike her.

We are assured the inhabitants of Lewis and Pilot's town, the volunteers and militia, under the command of col. Davis behaved in a cool and determined manner. The pilots, who were stationed in the fort, deserve the highest praise; the whole was so judiciously stationed by the commanding officers, that had the British landed, they would have been able to give a good account of them.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE. The Victorious 74, and Spartan 38, remain at anchor in Lynhaven bay; the former, probably, to protect the latter against the Constellation. A considerable augmentation of the enemy's force is spoken of, as expected. Maj. gen. Hamilton has arrived at Norfolk, and also some strong reinforcements for the defence of that place. Taking into view the natural advantages of Norfolk, with the means adopted for its security, we think it is safe against any force of the enemy, unaided by a considerable body of land troops.

Annapolis has been placed in a respectable state of defence. The fortifications have been strengthened, and the militia of the vicinity are on the alert. The force stationed there is about 1000 men.

The shores of the Chesapeake are generally on the war establishment. Let the enemy present himself where he may, a bayonet is ready to receive him.

At Elkton and Frenchtown, the upper ports of the bay, and places of great deposit for goods passing to and from Philadelphia, the people are well aware of the movements of the enemy. They have thrown up several breast works, and mounted a number of cannon, &c. The country is alive with exertion.

On Friday the 16th, as mentioned in our last, the enemy appeared at the mouth of the Patuxent, 12 or 14 miles distant from Baltimore. His force consisted of one ship of the line, two frigates, two brigs, and three or four schooners. On the evening of that day, they captured two packets from Baltimore. One of them, after seizure, was fired upon by a U. S. gun boat without success. They also took and burnt several small crafts, and completely stopped the communication in or out; indeed no vessels have been suffered to pass out, being detained at the Port, since the appearance of the enemy. It is stated they have landed on Poole's island, a few miles above, where they have erected a small battery to cut off the trade in the upper part of the bay, at this time very important on account of the fisheries.

But the game of destruction is nearly at an end; the people being warned of the danger, retain their vessels at home. Much has been done within a past week for the defence of Baltimore. A fine water battery has been built, and many additional cannon (42 pounders) have been mounted, furnaces are erected for heating shot, and great zeal is manifested to give John Bull a warm reception. The works are well manned by militia and volunteers; and our military affairs are so arranged, that more than 4000 men will march in a few minutes

warning.—Both sides of the river are defended by troops of horse and companies of artillery, infantry and riflemen. The citizens, though active and vigilant, have appeared as secure as if the enemy were 1000 miles distant. Indeed, the general wish is, to get nearer to him; which we are preparing to do. Four very valuable schooners, carrying from 12 to 16 guns, are taken into the pay of the United States. Their officers are tried men; and as to their crews, they are American sailors. They are nearly ready to assail the enemy's light vessels, aided by a number of galleys and barges, and we trust, will confine the *lordlings* to their ships; where we may yet find means to hold them 'uneasy.'

The day on which the enemy appeared, was a proud day for Baltimore. It was astonishing to receive the animation of the people on the firing of the alarm gun. Only one spirit prevailed. There was no fear but the fear of being too late on duty; no party but to repel the enemy. This generous feeling went through all ranks of society. We have perfect political harmony (if such a thing can be)—and the din of arms has not disturbed the quiet of the citizens. The place is profoundly tranquil. The marching of the volunteers occasions no bustle. All things are done in 'decency and order.' As yet no incident of importance has occurred. A few British sailors have made their escape and two or three persons have been taken up as spies. It is stated that 3 barges were off Havre-de-Grace on the 21st inst. and that an enemy's brig got aground above Poole's island that day. One letter says she was burnt by the British, not being able to get her off.

Thursday.—From the movements of the enemy, a considerable body of volunteers marched express to the fort, which is about 5 miles from the city. In the evening a flag of truce came up with despatches from the admiral; which were duly received and forwarded to Washington. Busy conjecture has not supposed to what they relate; but some think the real object was to ascertain the condition of the place. Annapolis having been designated as the post for receiving despatches. A gentleman who came up in the flag, (late supercargo of the Racer, for France, one of the vessels captured with the *Dolphin*) gives us his full belief, from what he could learn, that an attack will be made upon Baltimore.

Friday.—It is stated that the enemy's force has been increased by a ship of the line, two frigates and some smaller vessels. Additional troops have marched to the fort.

Annapolis April 17.—We learn from a militia officer who has just come up from Charles county, that a skirmish took place at point Look-Out, in St. Mary's, between a party of British sailors who attempted to make a landing, and a company of militia, in which the British were repulsed with the loss of four killed.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Sacket's Harbor, to his friend in this city, dated April 9, 1813.

A great number of our brave tars have died this winter with the lake fever, and a number are sick yet. Yesterday was launched the pilot boat built schr. *The Lady of the Lake*. Our fleet is completely rigged and manned, and consists of the following vessels, viz.—Ship Madison 28 guns; brig *OSWEGO*, 11 guns; schooner *HAMILTON*, 9 guns; schooner *GUYVER*, 10 TOMPKINS, 6 guns; schooner *CONQUEST*, 3 guns; schooner *GROWLER*, 5 guns; schooner *PILOT*, 3 guns; schooner *FAIR AMERICAN*, 4 guns; schooner *JULIA*, 2 guns; schooner *ONTARIO*, 1 gun; schooner *ELIZABETH*, 2 guns; schooner *SCOURGE*, 8 guns; schooner *LADY OF THE LAKE*, 3 guns; and schooner *MARY*, bomb vessel. This day the keel was laid for another ship that is to carry 32 guns. The ice will break up in ten days, and we have our sails bent; so that before I write again we may expect a battle. Kingston is 30 miles from this place, and the Royal George and Earl Moria are there, and as the ice breaks up later there, we may have a chance of taking them before they form a junction with the vessels at Little York. The *FAIR AMERICAN* is commanded by Lieut. Chauncey, brother to the commodore. There are five thousand troops here ready to march the moment we sail for Kingston.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

Extract of a letter from Fort Snodgrass, to the Editor of the Weekly Register, dated 1st April, 1813.

"On or about the 10th inst. general Wilkinson will take, either peaceably or forcibly, possession of the town and citadel of Mobile, and the American standard will at last wave victoriously over the venerable ramparts of Fort Condor. The great strength of this fortress (erected during the reign of Louis XIV.) may be deduced from the circumstance of its having been defended several weeks by 80 men, against the united attack of 2000 under Don Galvez, in 1780, and finally capitulated honorably. One hundred and fifty rations are said to be the daily issues to the Spanish garrison, but I scarce think that the number of troops can justify it. Be assured, the disasters of the North will never be repeated in our South Western army; for its commander preters death to defeat, and all his officers are equally emulous of distinction."

NEW YORK, APRIL 27.

Captain Delano, from Oporto, informs, that a few days previous to his departure, a French corvette of 20 guns appeared off the Bar, took and destroyed a number of vessels, among which were several Portuguese, their crews having been landed at Villa de Conde, and who had arrived at Oporto.

The American privateer *Globe*, captain Moon, of Baltimore, was off the Burlings, and had taken or destroyed eight or ten sail; the crew of one of which had arrived at Oporto, and spoke in the highest terms of praise of the generous treatment they received on board the privateer. The *Globe* had been chased several times, but out sailed all. The news of the capture of the Java and Peacock was known at Oporto, which was not relished by the English there.

Captain D read London papers at Oporto, as late as the 18th of March, received there by a sloop of war in 4 days from England; in one of which he saw an account of the capture of a sloop of war, and two South Sea ships, by the *ESSEX* frigate. They also stated, that Dantzie still held out, but was hourly expected to fall into the hands of the besiegers.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 27.

The British took possession of the Betsey of Bridgetown on Sunday the 18th inst. They took her down to the fleet and put on board one Lieutenant of Marines, one Midshipman and eight men and 45 casks, proceeded up again to Cobansey Creek and anchored within 3 miles of Bridgetown. The captain and Lieut. proceeded up to Bridgetown about day break, and at 10 A. M. the Lieut. was arrested and a company of militia went down and took possession of the vessel and brought her up about 6 P. M. and put a guard on board. They came up under the pretence of a flag of truce,

but their filling 17 casks while the Lieut. was on shore occasioned their arrest by their violation of the privilege of their flag.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the Baltimore American, dated

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, April 13.

"The enemy have just taken possession of Specuici island, and have killed and destroyed a number of cattle and hogs. The barges and men could be plainly seen from this place, with glasses, passing along the shore: two schooners and a brig have come to anchor near the Eastern Shore, abreast of the Island."

The flotilla upon Lake Ontario under the command of Commodore Chauncey, has sailed with Gen. Pike's brigade on board. It is understood that the object of this expedition is the destruction of the enemy's vessels at York; after which the troops will be landed at Newark for the purpose of co-operating with the central army in an attack upon fort George; important intelligence may be daily looked for from the frontier—and from the state of the preparations we anticipate a successful result of this operation.—*Nat. Advocate*

A letter from an officer in Sacket's Harbor, dated April 8, to an officer in Newport, (R. I.) says:—"The naval force in this place, now under Commodore Chauncey, waiting for the ice to break up, to receive sailing orders, consists of one ship, a brig, and seven schooners, with twelve hundred as jolly tars as ever floated on Neptune's ocean. We have one hundred boats ready to carry the forces to Kingston."

ODENSBURG, (N. Y.) April 1.

A person from Canada informs that the new British frigate, built at Kingston, is to be launched to-day—she is said to mount 36 guns

WASHINGTON CITY, May 1.

By letters received yesterday from Annapolis, we learn that about 130 or 140 prisoners were on that day landed from the fleet lying in the Bay, in consequence of an arrangement for their exchange. About the same number was expected to be landed on yesterday. It was observed, that after delivering the prisoners the British squadron would proceed higher up the Bay. They had not attempted to approach Annapolis.

There was a report on board the British fleet, which we hope is not true, though we see much reason to fear it is, that our frigate *ESSEX* has been taken by a 74 gun ship, and carried into Aniqua.

Letters of the 21st ult. were yesterday received in this City from Sacket's Harbor, stating that a considerable number of troops were embarked on board of Com. Chauncey's flotilla, destined for the western part of Lake Ontario, supposed to be either Newark or York. There was no doubt that the detachment was of sufficient strength to effect the object of the enterprise contemplated, whatever it might be.

An extra sheet from the Office of the Statesman, Wilmington, dated April 28, states that the British had landed in Kent on the 26th, and carried off 14 head of cattle. Several negroes had deserted to them and become pilots for them in plundering.

We have observed a report in circulation, brought by some passenger from Europe, that the Spanish authorities have ceded East Florida to Great Britain. We scarcely know whether, if the information be correct, it ought to be a subject of regret; for though it will afford a foothold to the enemy in our southern neighborhood, and enable him to employ black troops from the West Indies, as he now does the Indians in the north-west, it will, we presume, remove the scruples of those who have heretofore objected to taking possession of Florida, and enable our government to secure the tranquility of that frontier by conquering from the enemy a territory without which it will always be insecure. There is not on earth any other nation than this, which would not have anticipated the transfer of the territory in question to the enemy, by occupying it until the constituted authorities of Spain should be in a condition to controul its destiny.

CHARLESTON, April 22.

#### EVACUATION OF FLORIDA

by the troops of the U. States.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the privateer Hazard, in one day from St. Mary's, informs us, that the troops of the United States were to evacuate the Province of East Florida on the 27th inst. Gen. Pinkney was at Point Petre; his aids-de-camp had been on to St. Augustine, and arranged with Gov. Kinderlan the manner of evacuation. Most of the patriots had gone to St. Augustine and taken the oath of allegiance under the new constitution. J. H. McIntosh the late Director-General of Florida, refused to take the oath of allegiance, and had removed his negroes to St. Mary's. Some of the patriots were insulted by the lower orders at St. Augustine, on going to take the oath, in consequence of which the Governor issued a proclamation forbidding such proceedings in future. Our informant has furnished us with a copy of the proclamation, which will be published hereafter.

Boston, April 24.

#### THE SQUADRON.

On Thursday afternoon Commodore RODGERS got under way and saluted the town as he passed by it down the harbor amidst the huzzas of a large concourse of people whose hearts go with him, his fine corps of officers and excellent crew. Few officers court popularity less than com. Rodgers, yet few have obtained more of it than this accomplished commander. If he be not a consummate naval officer, the people of Boston have formed a wrong opinion of him. His officers down to the youngest midshipman have acquired the respect of the inhabitants by the propriety of their behaviour; and the sober and orderly conduct of his crew, when ashore, has given a new idea of *manners*. When we speak of his officers and crew, we mean of his squadron in the harbor of Boston without confining our commendations to the ship President.

#### PETTY WARFARE.

The last Buffalo Gazette, (April 20), announces the capture of Lieut. Dudley, of the United States navy, doctor Towbridge and Mr. F. Merrill. Those gentlemen had passed from the navy yard at Black-Rock to Strawberry island, on a party of pleasure, in pursuit of water-fowl. They

were surprised by a British party of fifteen men, and a lieutenant, and taken prisoners. The two latter gentlemen were permitted to return, but Lieutenant Dudley was ordered on for Quebec. The British force from fort Erie to fort George, amounted to about 1000 men. Gen. Proctor had proceeded against general Harrison with a considerable body of troops, composed of regulars, militia and Indians.

Major general Lewis and brigadier general Boyd, and suit, had arrived at Buffalo.

#### LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival at Boston, of the ship *Marcellus*, from Lisbon, Paris dates to the 25th, and London to the 4th February have been received. A London paper of the 15th Feb. has been received at New-York via Lisbon—and the Flight, from Bordeaux for Baltimore ashore at the Horse Shoe, within the Capes of the Cleve-sapeake, brought Bordeaux papers from the 10th of February to the 1st March inclusive. Though they bring our dates down from the sources of intelligence, some days later than before received, we do not find that they furnish many articles interesting to the American reader. "They are," says our Norfolk correspondent, speaking of the French papers, "taken up chiefly with accounts of military movements and other warlike preparations." The subsidiary powers were never better affected towards the Emperor. The war with Russia had become more popular than ever in France. Large donations of horses had been made to the Emperor from all the towns and villages of France and her allies, and by all classes and condition of the inhabitants, from the noble man down to the humblest mechanic.

"The Russians had recrossed the Vistula, with the exception of the detachments stationed in the neighborhood of Bromberg. The main body of the army was between Pultusk and Ostrolenka."

#### BRITISH ACCOUNTS.

Boston, April 18.

Both Houses of the British Parliament have approved unanimously of the war against America, and voted to support the government in continuing it with energy.

A vote to appoint a committee to ascertain the extent of the wishes of the Catholics, on motion of Mr. Gratton was carried by a majority of 40, in the British House of Commons.

Dantzie was closely besieged by the Russians.

Denmark was expected to join the cause of Alexander.

It was reported a treaty was concluded between Denmark and England.

The French conscriptions in the north of Germany met with much resistance.

The Russian Emperor's H. Q. were at Warsaw, the last of Jan.

The Russians were within 50 leagues of Berlin. Gen. Steinhill was at New-Stettin; Wittgenstein at Rugenwald in Prussian Pomerania; Platow had entered the new March. The Russians had been joined by many Prussians.

Much consternation exists at Berlin. The inhabitants utter acclamations in favor of the Russians in the streets, coffee houses, &c.

The taking of Berlin will be the signal for the rising of all Germany.

Kutsoff is made a Prince of the imperial family—Platow and Wittgenstein have had new honors conferred on them.

The last Paris papers are silent as to Dantzie, Thorn, Posen and Warsaw. We therefore believe the Russians have taken all those places.

Marshal Ney has had the title of Prince of Moscow conferred on him by Bonaparte.

#### Building Lots.

On Saturday the 29th of May, inst. will be sold at Public Auction, seven elegant Building Lots, lying on Upper & Third Streets, in Lexington.

THREE of them are 33-1-3 feet fronting on Upper street, and running back 174 feet to an alley—three others have the same front, run back 124 feet—the other is 50 feet front, on Third street, and 100 back. The terms on which those Lots will be sold, (being on a credit of one and two years, without interest) offer a fair opportunity to such as may desire to own property of that description. Bond, with approved security, will be required. The sale will take place on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. And at 4 o'clock on the same day, that elegant BRICK HOUSE and Lot lately occupied by Lyndon Comstock, on Mulberry street, and adjoining the above Lots, on a credit of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, with good negotiable endorsed notes. A plat of the Lots may be seen at the Auction Store, and every information given to such as may call.

DANIEL BRADFORD, Auctioneer.

Lexington, May 10, 1813

19-4f.

#### Thomas Deye Owings

HAS removed his Iron & Casting store to the house opposite the court house, lately occupied by Humphreys and Morton, where orders for iron, Castings, and Machinery, will be received—a supply of Iron & Castings, will be constantly on hand.

All persons indebted to him, are requested to come and settle with William Mochen, who is authorized to receive and adjust the same.

Lexington, May 10, 1813.

—193t.

#### Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Nicholasville, Jessamine county, a GREY MARE, seven years old, five feet high, lame in her near fore foot, if any brand, not recollected. Also, a WHITE HORSE COLT (one year old in July next) went with her. Any person delivering said estrays, or giving such information of them that I can get them again, shall receive the above reward and any other reasonable charges. JAMES OWING.

May 11, 1813.

19-4f.



# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
News from all nations, loud ringing at his back."

LEXINGTON, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1813.

We have the most important intelligence from the north western frontier—but it is not in our power to give any information that will be satisfactory. We only know that the British and Indians in considerable force, have commenced an attack on Fort Meigs—it is impossible to predict the result with any certainty: the conflict will be dreadful and bloody beyond description, if the subjugation of that post is seriously intended. General Clay's detachment of Kentuckians is in a most critical situation—if Gen. Harrison's express falls in with Gen. C. he may succeed in fighting his way into the fort. At all events Fort Winchester and Fort Wayne are in imminent danger if not Fort Meigs, and all other forts on that line. We presume the most active measures will be taken by the governors of Ohio and Kentucky, to drive the savages from the interior, should they penetrate so far. The celebrated Dickson with 3,000 Indians, we are informed, has arrived at the Rapids to co-operate with the British. We expect every moment additional information.

The 24th U. S. regiment, passed through this place on Saturday last, on the way to the Niagara frontier. When troops are so much wanted in the north west, we should not believe that this regiment had been ordered to march the immense distance from Massac to Niagara, were we not assured of the fact from good authority. However, it is not our business to censure any military movement, or arrangement of the war department, without fully understanding its design.

Mr. Editor,  
We frequently see, in the newspapers, little paragraphs of certain individuals, aiding and comforting the enemy—in such cases they are called "TRAITORS." Under this head, is the following paragraph, copied into the Reporter of the 8th inst. from the Freeman's Journal: "Several vessels, with sheep and oxen arrived at Bermuda, to supply the British squadron. On their arrival they were sent immediately on board the different ships of war, then lying there; and it is said, the masters of these vessels wished to contract with Sir J. B. Warren, to furnish the vessels off the Chesapeake with Cattle." The immortal Washington's maxim was "always place your enemy in the wrong." Now before we call those "traitors" who furnish the British with whom we are at war, with meat, let us understand in what predicament those stand, who furnish the same enemy with bread.

As a staple of subsistence, I am inclined to regard bread, as being more important than meat. The first is an absolute necessity of life—comparatively speaking, the latter is rather a luxury than a necessary of life. Taking it for granted that the supplying of our enemy in time of war, with any means of subsistence at all, whether of bread or meat, is treason against ourselves, I am at a loss to know with what propriety we can approve of the act of Congress, permitting the exportation of bread stuffs, and in the same breath, condemn as traitors, those who supply the same enemy with meat stuffs! If the conduct of the latter is treasonable—in the name of common sense, in what light must we regard the conduct of the former? Is treason a crime? Is a crime less a crime for being legalized? Dealers in flour, have the permission of government to supply the enemy with flour. It is an important necessary of life. Dealers in beaves and mutton supply the same enemy with cattle and sheep, without permission of government.—Where is the difference between the fidelity of the two parties? I am, perhaps, rather singular in my notions—but I should not think that I was doing right, in supplying the enemy with either meat or bread. Yet since the government permits him to be supplied with bread, the government cannot deem those, as traitors, who supply him with meat. I have nothing more to add, than that I think, the republic is more endangered by the conduct of its government, than by either the treason of its internal or the power of its external avowed enemies.

## HOMESPIN.

### INVESTIGATING SOCIETY.

This society will meet at the house of John Keiser, on Saturday next, at 7 o'clock, p. m. and discuss the following question:  
"Ought the overture of the Russian Emperor to act as mediator between the United States and Great Britain, to have been acceded to by the executive?"

MARRIED—On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Lyle, Capt. JOHN HAMILTON of this county, to Miss PATSEY GAINES, of Bourbon county.

On the same evening, Capt. LEVI E. TODD to Miss SARAH ASBURY, of Lexington.  
On Monday 3d, Mr. WILLIAM TEASDALE, to Miss MARGARET SATEWOOD, both of this county.

As Major J. C. Harrison has had the effrontery to obtrude himself before the public, and the hardihood to charge us with making an unwarrantable attack on his character, we should certainly be excused were we to exhibit him to the world in his true colours. But to drag him from that obscurity, from which he is not likely to emerge, but to meet the contempt of his fellow citizens, is not our wish unless compelled to do so.

We publish the following, on the assurance that he will pay for it—not because we believe that it is entitled to the least credit;—from this statement the major is quite a hero, but such pretensions render him ridiculous, when a host of witnesses will pronounce him a poltroon, and which we believe can be proven on an investigation of his conduct.—It is in vain for him to contend for laurels which he never won.

Further remark would be improper, as we understand an officer under his command on the 23d January, and who stood on that day, intends to prefer charges against the major, when he will have an opportunity of vindicating his character before a court martial. We cannot, however, in our own defence do less than republish the article complained of; and we insist upon its correctness, in every particular, notwithstanding the positive contradiction of Major J. C. Harrison—we would not give

much credit to his testimony in any case, but in his own behalf we solemnly protest against it.

## FOR THE REPORTER.

Mr. Worsley,  
In your Reporter of the 3d inst. I have lately perused an article, which, it seems, was copied from the Kentucky Gazette, and which contains an unwarrantable and flagrant attack upon my character. The author of that paragraph has not told the truth; for I was with the troops, and assisted in all the attempts that were made to rally the men. I conversed with General Winchester on the retreat, after every attempt to rally the troops had proved ineffectual. Subsequent to this conversation with General Winchester, I assisted Captain Price, Captain Graves, and others, in their retreat. Captain Graves was wounded, but I succeeded in getting him off, and should have saved Captain Price also, but for the weakness of my horse. I assert, in the most positive terms, that Colonel Allen did not assist in rallying the right wing. The Colonel conducted the retreat of the centre, which was composed of companies commanded by Captains McCracken, Graves and others, that did not intermix with the right wing until we had reached the woods. Colonel Allen was safe after all the rallying had ceased. He was assisted on by two men that supported his arms, his strength being nearly exhausted, for this gallant officer had unfortunately started without his horse.

The Editor of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE is requested to give this an insertion in his vehicle of information; and if he will transmit his account by the mail, the amount shall be paid.

ELIJAH McCLENNAN.

Pendleton County, April 22, 1813.

From the Kentucky Gazette of March 30.  
Gen. Winchester in his letter to Gen. Harrison, speaks of Major Elijah J. McClellan, as being among the slain, and whose loss is to be "particularly regretted." This is a mistake in the general, but easily explained. Major McClellan commanded the right wing in the absence of Col. Wells, and he was not seen by Gen. W. or by any other person after the commencement of the action; it was very naturally concluded that the Major had fallen with other brave men, doing his duty. In rallying the right wing, Col. Allen was killed, and Gen. Winchester and Col. Lewis were taken prisoners, but the Major took a fair start, leaving death and danger far in the rear, and arrived safe in camp at the Rapids, without scarcely knowing 'why' or 'wherefore'!

Here we are mistaken. An officer assures us that he heard Capt. Meade request Major McClellan to charge, or to permit him to charge the enemy with his company—this request was repeated three times, and each time refused by Major McClellan. In one instance Capt. M. advanced with his company fifteen or twenty paces, when he was ordered back. "What are we to do?" enquired an officer—"I am waiting (said the Major) for Col. Lewis to come and give me orders!"—Editor.

Gen. Jackson's detachment of Tennessee Volunteers, lately dismissed from service, have again offered their services to government, and will, in all probability, be accepted by the President.

FRANKFORT, MAY 8, 1813.

## FROM FORT MEIGS.

Two expresses have arrived in this place with letters to Gov. Shelby, from Fort Meigs, and Frankfort, in Ohio, in the course of the present week—the following are the contents as far as we have been able to learn.

By Tuesday's Express.

"HEAD QUARTERS,  
Camp Meigs, 28th April, 1813.  
DEAR SIR—The enemy are determined to put their threats in execution; their columns are now in sight, and their gun-boats with their artillery, &c. about two miles from us, and the woods on both sides of the river are full of Indians. I send this by a confidential person, Mr. Oliver, who will take it on as far as he thinks proper.

Be pleased to write immediately to the Governor of Kentucky. My men are in fine spirits. Do not, my dear sir, doubt the result; the enemy little dream of the bitter pill I have prepared for them: in a little time I hope to be able to inform you of their complete discomfiture. The additional men whom you ordered on were very acceptable.

Yours, truly,

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

His Excel. Gov. Meigs.  
We learn that Major William Johnson of Scott county, attached to Col. Boswell's regiment, had reached Fort Meigs with four companies; one of which were regulars. It was not exactly ascertained how far Gen. Clay was behind. It was thought the Fort could be maintained by hard fighting.

## BY EXPRESS ON THURSDAY.

By the express which arrived on Thursday morning, his excellency Gov. Shelby received the following letter and enclosure which he has permitted us to copy:

Extract of a letter from Col. James Morrison, to Gov. Shelby, dated,  
"FRANKLINTON, May 2d, 1813.

"DEAR SIR,  
"You will see from the enclosed, that there remains no doubt of Fort Meigs being attacked by the British and Indians on the 30th ult. The fire of cannon was distinctly heard at Upper Sandusky on Friday night; and the post-boy heard it without intermission until he reached Scioto block-house, 18 miles on this side of Upper Sandusky, and about 40 miles from this place.

"I have thought it important to give your excellency the above information, and to urge the necessity and importance of the Kentucky troops being ordered to make forced marches. If Col. Johnson's regiment is complete, he ought to march immediately."

[ENCLOSURE.]

Ohio Delaware, May 1, 1813.

"Sir—The post-boy informs that he left Upper Sandusky at 6 o'clock A. M. this day—that a cannonade was distinctly heard nearly all last night, and this day until he reached Scioto block-house. This intelligence with Gen. Harrison's letter, directing no letters to be sent by post to Fort Meigs, together with a letter from an officer of the garrison, intimating that a considerable body of Indians had appeared on this side of the river, leads the governor to apprehend Fort Meigs may have been attacked.

I am, sir, &c.  
(Signed) JOSEPH WHEATON, Capt. A. D. Q. Master.

J. C. BARTLETT, Esq. D. Q. M. General.

P. S. We march at 6 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.—Please tell Capt. Vande to be ready with his company of mounted men.

R. J. MEIGS.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Samuel G. Hopkins, to his friend in this place, dated  
LEBANON, (O.) 3d May, 1813.

"I have only one moment to express the extreme solicitude I feel for the safety of Fort Meigs, and the intermediate posts. The bombardment had commenced from the opposite bank by the British, and a number of shells were falling into our works, when the last messenger left the spot. Mr. Niely (an intelligent young gentleman) can give you every particular. I am cut off from my troop, and desire nothing so much as an opportunity to join it. This can only be afforded me by the patriotism of my countrymen. If they will volunteer to the number of five hundred, we can get to the Fort in despite of every thing. Gen. Clay has certainly been most perilously situated. I hope, however, he has been able to reach the Fort in safety. Col. Johnson's corps are greatly wanted. An efficient corps can do every thing for our North Western frontier at present. Unless Kentucky supplies the relief, none will be obtained.

NASHVILLE, April 28.

A gentleman of intelligence immediately from Natchez, informs, that himself and company, ten in number, were compelled to leave the road and encamp in the woods near the dividing line between the Choctaws and Chickesaws, in consequence of 83 Creek Indians threatening their massacre. This information was given them by a Choctaw, who conducted them to a place of safety to encamp. A part of this body of Indians are the same who committed the murders near the mouth of the river Cash early this spring, on their return from the north, and this body is now on its march there again. One man had been killed & scalped on the road immediately before this gentleman came through. He also informs, that the Choctaws had started to receive their annuity from the United States, and a few days after their departure, runners were dispatched after them requiring the immediate return of the warriors, as those who remained, apprehended an attack from the Creeks.

## IMPORTANT.

Upon the authority of Thomas B. Reed, esq. just returned from Fort Stodart, we have it in our power to state, that the American forces at that place marched against Mobile on the 8th ult. An express had been received two days before from Gen. Wilkinson, then at the Pass of Christian, that he would be before Mobile on Sunday the 11th inst.—The whole force against the town of Mobile will be one thousand. There are only seventy men in the Spanish fort. Mr. Reed states that there appeared every preparation making to take the place by the ordinary operations of war. Several pieces of ordnance had left Fort Stodart in front of the troops, and a detachment of horse, under Col. Carson, had gone to guard the communication with Pensacola, and to cut off any reinforcements.

## FROM THE ARGUS.

### THE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Ordered for the trial of Major-General S. Hopkins, consisting of Major-Generals Wm. Henry and M. Chalmers, and Col. Francisco, convened in the capitol on the 17th ult. and gave the following

## OPINION:

The court having maturely considered the case to them committed, have come to the following opinion, to wit:

The court having with great care and attention, examined all the written evidence taken on the part of the prosecution, in support of the charges with their specifications, exhibited against Major-General SAMUEL HOPKINS, as Commander in Chief of the Mounted Volunteers of Kentucky Militia, on an expedition directed (during the autumn of the year 1812) against the Indians; and also having with the same care and attention, examined all the evidence adduced on the part of the accused—in obedience to the order of the Commander in Chief, do submit to him a complete record of the whole of the proceedings in this trial, together with all the testimony taken on the part of the accused, together with their opinion thereon—which is as follows, to wit:

That not one of the charges, or their specifications, which are entitled to the consideration of this court, are supported by evidence;—indeed the larger number of the charges, and their specifications, are expressly negatived by the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution; and the whole of them which come within the jurisdiction of this court, are clearly and fully refuted, by the positive and unequivocal evidence of the witnesses on the part of the accused. This court, therefore, consider Major-General Samuel Hopkins, justly absolved from all blame, and from all censure respecting his conduct as Commander in Chief on the expedition aforesaid; and that his conduct has been such as merits the applause, rather than the censure of his country.

Ordered, That the Recorder do deliver in person to his excellency the Governor of Kentucky, the foregoing proceedings and record of this court.

Ordered, That this court be adjourned without day.

WM. HENRY, Maj. Gen. 3d D. K. M. And President of the Court.

Test—J. BLAIR, Rec.

APPROVED, May 4th, 1813.

ISAAC SHELBY.

## FROM INDIANA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Knox county, I. T. to the editors, dated Vincennes, 27th April.

"We hear nothing of any assistance, and the Indians are continually hovering around our frontiers. In the course of the last week there were six men killed and 3 or 4 wounded, on the lower side of the Wabash, a few miles above Vincennes; and they are every week doing mischief of some kind or other, and when pursued, hide in the swamps, so that it is impracticable to overtake them, although we have a number of Rangers on our frontiers.

"I should rejoice to hear of the government adopting different measures in regard to the Indian war. If they would collect the Rangers, and order here the Mounted men, now raising in your state, and with this force visit them early, it would be the most efficient protection government can afford us."

## FROM THE RAPIDS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. W. Oliver to Maj. Ruffin, postmaster in this place, dated "Fort Findlay, 29 April 1813.

"Yesterday I left the British and their savage allies in possession of the opposite shore at the Rapids, trying the force of rifles on the fort. The British have come with all their force, evidently with a design of reducing fort Meigs. They have several gun-boats, on board which they transported their troops & stores.—Capt. Hamilton reckons their force at 3000, as he had a view of them when under arms.—Should they cross over and give battle, as is no doubt their intention, they will get whipped; as British toleration, in acts of urbanity, with their tawny allies, has worked the feelings and resentment of our troops to such a pitch, that no force, however superior, can damp their determined bravery. I am now on my way to meet Gen. Clay—I expect to find him tonight. Our troops are in fine spirits, tho' menaced by a formidable force."

The hon. WILLIAM OWSLY has been re-appointed by his excellency Governor Shelby, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, vice Robert Trimble, Esq. who refused to accept.

The hon. STEPHEN ORMSBY is elected a member of the 6th congressional district, in the room of the hon. JOHN SIMPSON, deceased.—He had no opposition.

## VIRGINIA ELECTION RETURNS.

Gen. Hungerford has obtained in the whole district a majority of 23 votes over Mr. Taliaferro, who represented that district in the last Congress. A letter from Fredericksburg states that the election will be contested, on the ground that fifty illegal votes were given in for Gen. H. in one county. Both gentlemen are Republicans.

We congratulate our readers on the election of JOHN W. EPPES, esq. to Congress, from the District so long misrepresented by John Randolph. The overwhelming majority of Mr. E. in Buckingham leaves no doubt of his election. In the two remaining Counties, Cumberland and Prince Edward, the votes will be much divided.—Mr. E. will probably obtain a majority in Cumberland and Mr. Randolph, a majority in Prince Edward. Virg. Argus.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION has terminated, it appears, in the election of Federalists, in all branches of the state government, by majorities greater than at the election in April last, but much less than at the election in November.—At this result the Federal party exhibit an exultation that knows no bounds—with what reason let our readers judge, when they examine the grounds for it. Had the result been unexpected, there might have been some cause for their rejoicing; as it is, we wonder they do not hail their renovated honors with a more chastened joy—because, judging from their extravagant elevation, we are led to conclude that their success was as unexpected by them as they know it to have been unmerited. The Republicanism of the senate of Massachusetts has, it is true, hitherto saved the state from material injury from the excesses of party; and that obstacle is now removed—the Federal party have now the entire control of the government; but we see no cause to fear from united councils more deleterious measures than have already been adopted by the separate branches of the local Legislature. Nat. Intl.

DIED—In Philadelphia, on Monday last—the great, the good and truly illustrious; the man, the patriot and physician; the honor of human nature, the citizen of the world and the delight of science.—Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH, full of years and full of honors.

No age, no country, has produced the superior of this deceased friend of humanity—in private life, he was harmless and unoffending—his public deportment was mild and conciliating, but abounding with decision and fortitude. He was charity personified and beneficence embodied. Well, indeed, may it be said of him, that "A GREAT MAN HAS FALLEN IN ISRAEL!" Alas!—for the honor of human nature that he had so few competitors in the works of goodness! His fame had reached every country; and the truly great of all the civilized world will mourn him as a brother lost. Wy. Reg.

## CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR TOBACCO,

At any inspection on the Kentucky river, and Clean Wool, Country Linen, Sugar or Salt-Petre, in Lexington, by

DANIEL BRADFORD,

Who has added to his former stock, GUN POWDER TEA, SHERRY WINE, JAMAICA SPIRITS, CHERRY BRANDY, SHRUB,

TAMARINDS, ESSENCE PEPPERMINT, CASTER OIL, SHAD HERRINGS, SPANISH SEGARS, RAPPEE, MACCAUBA, & SCOTCH SNUFF,

FIG BLUE, WHITE & RED LEAD, CHALK, ARNETTO, WINDSOR SOAP, MUSTARD, ISINGLASS,

LEAD, &c. &c. &c. 18-11

Lexington, May 4, 1813.

## LOST

BETWEEN the Jail and Sanders's factory, on the first of May, two BANK NOTES. The person who found them shall be liberally rewarded on delivering them to the printer. 19-31

## To all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS some time in December last, I executed to my brother GEORGE RICHARDSON, then of, or near Glasgow; Barron County, Kentucky, a Power of Attorney to act in my name, and on my account, and for my interest, in certain particulars, as set forth at large in the said power; and also transferred to my said brother George, by virtue of the aforesaid power, the right in me vested, as guardian of my sister MARTHA RICHARDSON, now of Nelson County, in the state of Virginia; and whereas causes exist that render it proper on my part, to revoke and annul the said power of Attorney; I do therefore now hereby revoke and render void THAT, and all other powers heretofore executed by me in the premises, either to the said George Richardson, my brother, or to my late father DUDLEY RICHARDSON, dec'd. and of which all those who are, or who may consider themselves concerned are requested to take notice.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Lynchburg, 2d April, 1813.

## Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield. Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them. May 10, 1813. 19-11

## Vaccine Inoculation.

DR. JOSEPH BOSWELL has procured Genuine Cow Pock Matter, and will inoculate a few persons every week. Any person not enabled to pay, shall receive benefit of inoculation gratis by application to him. Lexington, May 11, 1813. 19-41

## JAMES HUMPHREYS'S

### Map of War in the N. West,

MAY be had at the shop of M<sup>r</sup> Calla; Gaines & Co. All those holding subscription papers will please to send them in as quick as possible. Lexington, May 11, 1813. 19-11

## FANCY & WINDSOR CHAIR

### MANUFACTORY.

#### J. H. VOS

CARRIES on the above business in all its various branches in Limestone street, a few doors above Main, where may be had on reasonable terms, Fancy and Windsor Chairs of the newest fashion, and most approved invention. He still continues the business of House & Sign Painting, Paper Hanging &c.

The greatest punctuality will be observed. At the same place, Mrs. VOS has an assortment of MILLINERY & MANTUA MAKING, and will execute work in that line in the most fashionable manner. Lexington, May 4, 1813. 3m18

Fayette Circuit Court—March Term, 1813.

JAMES GRAVES complainant, against JAMES ELLIOTT's heirs and others, defendants. In Chancery.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendants James Elliott and Robert Elliott having failed to enter their appearance herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—it is ordered that unless they appear here on or before the first day of the next June term of this court, and answer the Complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised paper for eight weeks successively according to law.

(A copy.) 13 Attest, PETER I. RILEY, n. c. c. c.

## For Sale

### Three House Servants,

AT 6 months credit, for good approved negotiable paper.—One is a woman 22 years of age, and the other two, girls about 16 each. Apply to O. HENLY. May 4, 1813. 18-31

## A Cotton Spinner wanted.

TO whom generous wages will be given by the subscriber.—Testimonials relative to competency and character, will be required. THOMAS WALLACE. Flemingsburg, March 4th, 1813. 16-11

## NEW METHOD OF EDUCATION.

THE friends of this method in Kentucky not having seen its superior success, nor witnessed the expense, I would incur by conducting it in the most efficient manner, have expressed much dissatisfaction at my terms of admission. I have therefore, concluded to receive the FIRST CLASS on the usual terms of other institutions. The price for tuition, boarding, and other accommodations, will correspond to the amount commonly paid for them by students in the University. The pupil will furnish his own bedding, books, stationery and apparatus. The expense in the latter articles will be great or small as the majority may think proper. Payments for the first year are required in advance. Twenty boys will be received on these terms—those between 8 and 10 years of age, would be preferred.

Men of business, who intend their sons for trade and speculation, will find this an excellent preparatory school. A boy who is trained in this manner, will acquire, in a few years, a minuteness and accuracy of remark, and a quickness of calculation, to which men of business have seldom attained in their ripe years. Classical studies will not be commenced till the English language and the rudiments of general knowledge are acquired.

Pupils may be entered at the Office of the Ky. Gazette. Their ages, and the probability of their completing a liberal education in this school, or of being sooner withdrawn, should at the same time be mentioned. The school commences on the 4th Monday in May, about 3 miles east of Lexington, in a house lately owned by Mr. A. F. Price.

JOSEPH BUCHANAN. April 27th, 1813. 17-11

## Dr. John Todd,

HAVING returned to Lexington, offers his services as a Practitioner of MEDICINE and SURGERY. His shop is kept opposite the Court-house, and two doors below the Reporter Printing-office. 18-11

THE TRUSTEES of the TOWN wish to employ a steady man, as a WATCHMAN—application to be made to the board on Thursday next, at John Kiese's. May 10th, 1813.



## SELECTED POETRY.

FROM THE ENQUIRER.

What was *fiction*, when the subsequent dirge was written, turns out to be the *fact*.—The fate of Bill Cheerly is that of poor Carr—Carr was an American citizen; he was crippled by a British press gang, torn from his country and his friends; and fell in the Macedonian; he fell under the bullets of his own countrymen.—What befel poor Carr, may yet befall hundreds of American citizens in the present war. Heaven shield us from the horror of shedding each other's blood! Curses on the nation that dooms us to it!

Yet the following simple strain does not depict half the horrors of impressment—it neither presents to the eye "Gang ways," nor "Boatswain's mates," nor "Cat-o-nine-tails."

BILL CHEERLY.

—"*Duncan is in his grave!*  
—Not steel, or poison,  
Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing  
Can touch him further." *Shakespeare.*

I sing the fate of one, obscure,  
And yet to many dear;  
I sing of one, tho' low and poor,  
Who claims the poet's tear—  
For tho' the wave's his winding sheet,  
And hard sea rock his bed,  
I'd ask to raise, with humble reed,  
A carole to the dead.

Bill Cheerly, was a seamen true,  
As e'er took rope an end;  
Nor ever was there one, who knew,  
That did not call him friend.  
Let fore and aft the billows burst,  
When e'er the word was past;  
To reef or hand—if not the first,  
He never was the last.

Bill bought a ring of "Lonnon gold,"  
With inward posse true;  
For whom it was, he never told,  
That was a posse too!  
But oft he spoke of Friends and Kin,  
And oft their merits praised—  
How well his Cousin knave to spin!  
How much the "owner" rais'd!

He had, he said, in silken purse,  
Of guineas, ten and ten,  
For "Mother," dear and only nurse!  
For "Father," best of men!  
Yet should his mess mates hint the ring,  
The blood in torrents rush'd—  
Bill could not talk of such a thing,  
But bent his head and blush'd;

Ah! soon he hoped to see them all,  
And soon his hopes were o'er;  
The pressgang ship, the pressgang yawl,  
Soon bid him, *hope no more!*  
—The tender captain begg'd and pray'd,  
But begg'd and pray'd in vain;  
Yet in the boat, Bill only said,  
*We'll never meet again!*

They bore him west, they bore him east,  
To utmost India's shore;  
And, as his woes and ills increas'd,  
Relieved him as they bore,  
They gave, tho' doom'd to slave and toil,  
Nor pay, nor clothes, nor food;  
And call'd him with disdainful smile,  
"*A Yankee Rebel Dog.*"

—Once bloom'd the rose on William's cheek,  
A smile his visage cross'd—  
The rose and smile had gone to seek  
The happiness he lost!  
Yes, down were all his manly charms;  
Flown all that youth prefers;  
And she, who nursed him in her arms,  
Would ne'er have known him hers!

One eve a ship, a-head, was seen;  
The "pressgang," jeered and laugh'd;  
She bore an Eagle at her main,  
And stripes and stars abaft—  
And soon she bade the pressgang weep,  
Amid the battle's roar;  
And soon she bade the langrage steep  
Their proudest flag in gore!

With others fall'n, poor Bill was lain,  
Upon a bloody bier!  
Yet, as he fell, he only said,  
"*I think my port is near!*"  
—The iron visaged seamen, hoarse,  
Sighed sadly, "Boy adieu!"  
Then threw him overboard, a corpse,  
And wept him as they threw!

There are, in love and kindred's name,  
To whom that man was bound;  
And tho' unknown to wealth or fame;  
And salt sea ooze around;  
Yet never will the heart of Love,  
Recover from despair;  
Or time from Kindred's cheek remove;  
The tear that trembles there!

SEDLEY.

## MISCELLANY.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

### CURE FOR THE ASTHMA.

Messrs. Editors.—Accident threw me into the company of a gentleman of *Port-au-Prince*, and while enjoying a short walk with him in the neighborhood of that city I noticed him draw up a *James-town Weed*, and deposit the roots in his pocket. The care he took of this, as I then thought useless root, induced me to ask his motive. He stated that from infancy he had been afflicted sorely with the Asthma; that it had many times nearly deprived him of life; that all the medical assistance in Hispaniola and the neighboring Islands had been tried on him without effect, and that an old friend had advised his trying the root of this weed, dried and smoked in a pipe, when the fit was coming on—which he had practised for several years with complete success.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE JEWS IN JERUSALEM.  
[From Chateaubriand's *Travels in Greece, Palestine, Egypt and Barbary*; an interesting work recently published.]

Enter the city, but nothing will you there find to make amends for the dullness of its exterior. You lose yourself among narrow, unpaved streets, here going up hill, there down, from the inequality of the ground, and you walk among clouds of dust or loose stones. Canvases stretched from house to house increases the gloom of this labyrinth; bazars, roofed over, and fraught with infection, com-

pletely exclude the light from the desolate city. A few paltry shops expose nothing but wretchedness to view, and even these are frequently shut, from apprehension of the passage of a cadi. Not a creature is to be seen in the streets, not a creature at the gates, except now and then a peasant gliding through the gloom, concealing under his garments the fruits of his labor, lest he should be robbed of his hard earnings by the rapacious soldier. Aside, in a corner, the Arab butcher is slaughtering some animal suspended by the legs from a wall in ruins: from his haggard and ferocious look, and his bloody hands, you would rather suppose that he had been cutting the throat of a fellow creature than killing a lamb. The only noise heard from time to time in this desolate city is the galloping of the steed of the desert: it is the janissary who brings the head of the Bedouin, or returns from plundering the unhappy Fallah.

Amid this extraordinary desolation, you must pause a moment to contemplate two circumstances still more extraordinary. Among the ruins of Jerusalem two classes of independent people find in their religion sufficient fortitude to enable them to surmount such complicated horrors and wretchedness. Here reside communities of Christian monks, whose nothing can compel to forsake the tomb of Christ, neither plunder nor personal ill treatment, nor menaces of death itself. Night and day they chant their hymns around the holy sepulchre. Stripped in the morning by a Turkish governor, they are found at night at the foot of Calvary, in prayer, on the spot where Christ suffered for the salvation of mankind. Their brows are serene, their lips wear an incessant smile. They receive the stranger with joy. Without power, without soldiers, they protect whole villages against iniquity. Driven by the cudgel and the sabre, women, children, flocks and herds, seek refuge in the cloisters of these recluses. What prevents the armed oppressor from pursuing his prey and overthrowing such feeble ramparts? The charity of the monks. They deprive themselves of the last resources of life to ransom their suppliants. Turks, Arabs, Greeks, Christian schismatics, all throw themselves under the protection of a few indigent religious monks, who are incapable of defending themselves. Here we cannot forbear acknowledging with Bosuet, that "hands raised towards heaven disperse more battalions than hands armed with javelins."

While the new Jerusalem thus rises from the desert, resplendent in brightness, cast your eyes between the temple and Mount Zion; behold another pretty tribe cut off from the rest of the inhabitants of this city. The particular objects of every species of degradation, these people bow their heads without murmuring; they endure every kind of insult without demanding justice; they sink beneath repeated blows without sighing; if their head be required, they present it to the scymetar. On the death of any member of this proscribed community, his companion goes at night and enters him by stealth in the valley of Jehoshaphat in the shadow of Solomon's temple. Enter the abodes of these people, you will find them, amidst the most abject wretchedness, instructing their children to read a mysterious work, which they in their turn will teach their offspring to read. What they did five thousand years ago, these people still continue to do. Seventeen times have they witnessed the destruction of Jerusalem, yet nothing can discourage them, nothing can prevent them from turning their faces towards Zion. To see the Jews scattered over the whole world, according to the word of God, must doubtless excite surprise: but to be struck with supernatural astonishment, you must view them at Jerusalem; you must behold these right-ful masters of Judea living as slaves and strangers in their own country; you must behold them expecting, under all oppressions, a king who is to deliver them. Crushed by the cross that condemns them and planted on their heads, skulking near the temple, of which not one stone is left upon another, they continue in their deplorable infatuation. The Persians, the Greeks, the Romans, are swept from the earth; and a petty tribe, whose origin preceded that of those great nations, still exists unmixed among the ruins of its native land. If any thing among nations wears the character of a miracle, that character, in my opinion, is here legibly impressed. What can appear more wonderful, even to the philosopher, than this spectacle of ancient and modern Jerusalem at the foot of Calvary? The former overwhelmed with affliction at the sight of the sepulchre of the risen Jesus, the latter exulting before the only tomb which will have no deposit to render up at the consummation of ages.

### MELISH'S TRAVELS.

We have read with great satisfaction, *Melish's Travels in the U. States*. This work has been long preparing for the press, and we are happy to learn that the industrious and indefatigable author will reap the fruits which are due to his perseverance and ability. It has been the object of many of the literati and scientific men of Europe to depreciate this country both in a moral and physical point of view. Its physical reputation (if we may so speak) has been redeemed by the pens of *Jefferson*, and *Michaux*, and *Volney*, and *Wilson*—who have rescued this region of the globe from the reproach of being less the object of nature's bounty than any other. But its moral and political character was still left a prey to the rude attacks of travellers whom penury or crime drove from their own country, or who were sent here by its rulers to collect such

materials as might contribute to form a sketch, which, filled up and finished with the coloring of fraud and falsehood, would present such a picture as might effectually deter their subjects from emigrating hither. Such works are those of *Jesse*, *Parkinson*, &c. Mr. Melish is neither of this description, nor has he recorded his own baseness, and given publicity to his own shame, by requiting the kindness and hospitality he had received with slander and calumny—like the poet *Moore*. Mr. Melish hath nothing extenuated, nor set down aught in malice, and so far as we can judge, has given a very complete view of the States. His work embraces a vast mass of important facts, relative to the geography, statistics, and commerce of the country, which makes an invaluable addition to the stock of information already in our possession, & must contribute to remove the reproach of our deficiency in this species of knowledge.—*Nat. Adv.*

### THE AMERICAN FARMER & MECHANIC CONTRASTED WITH THE EUROPEAN.

An extract from *Melish's Travels in the United States*.

What would the farmers, and mechanics, & manufacturers in Britain give to be in the same situation? There, (I speak particularly of Scotland) there a farmer pays from 7 to 28 dollars per acre, yearly, for the use of his farm, besides the taxes and public burdens. He gets, in many instances, a lease of 19 years, and is bound to cultivate the ground in a certain way, prescribed by the tenure of his lease. If he improve the farm, the improvements are for another, not for him; and, at the end of the lease, if another is willing to give one shilling more than him, or if the proprietor has a favorite, or wishes to turn two or more farms into one, or has taken umbrage at his politics, or his religion, or any thing else regarding him or his family, he will not get a renewal of the lease. Many a family have I known, who have been ruined in this way. Being turned out of the farm, they retire to a town or city, where their substance is soon spent, and they pine away in poverty, and at last find a happy relief in the gold grave. Nor is there any remedy; the lands are nearly all entailed on the great families, and the lords of the soil are lords of the laws; they can bind the poor farmer in all cases whatsoever.

Compare this with the situation of the American farmer. He cultivates his own soil, or, if he has none, he can procure a sufficient quantity for 200 or 300 dollars. If he has no money, he can get credit, and all that is necessary to redeem his credit, is to put forth his hand and be industrious. He can stand erect on the middle of his farm, and say, "This ground is mine; from the highest canopy of heaven, down to the lowest depths, I can claim all that I can get possession of, within these bounds: fowls of the air, fish of the sea, and all that pass through the same." And having a full share of consequence in the political scale, his equal rights are guaranteed to him. None dare encroach upon him; he can sit under his own vine, and under his own fig tree, and none to make him afraid.

Look at the mechanic and manufacturer: in America they can earn from 6 to 9 dollars per week, and have provisions so reasonable, that they can have their wheat bread and roast beef, or roast pork, or fowl every day, and accumulate property for old age and their offspring. In Britain they can earn from a dollar and a half to three dollars per week, and pay at the rate of 14 or 15 dollars for a barrel of flour, and from 16 to 22 cents per lb. for beef. But, why do I talk of flour and beef? small, indeed, is the portion of these that fall to their lot. No; they are doomed to drag out a miserable existence on potatoes and oat-meal, with this farther curse entailed upon them, that, by the mandate of the powers that be, they are bound to the soil; they cannot, they DARE NOT leave their country, except by stealth!

### ZERAH COLBURN,

The natural arithmetician still continues to astonish the people of England. Under the patronage of a nobleman of distinction, his likeness is to be taken, and Copperplate copies are subscribed for at a Guinea each. The proceeds to be given to him to enable him to obtain a suitable education.

### CHURCH AND STATE.

The following extract is from "*Burke's Reflections on the Revolution in France*." The author applied them to Dr. Price, a dissenting clergyman, who on the anniversary of the revolution of 1688, delivered a political and religious discourse to a society of which he was a member.

We recommend the perusal of the extract to the furiously political and bigoted federal clergy.

They have been often told that it is blasphemous for a minister of Christ, in the pulpit, to pass alternately from Joshua & Daniel to Jefferson & Adams, and from the miracles of our Saviour to the Embargo act and Orders in Council. They have been frequently admonished that to make pulpits shake and churches ring with the outrageous enunciation of federal philippics and political anathemas, was unbecoming a professed teacher of the meek religion of Jesus Christ. If they have not heeded these admonitions, let them pay some respect to the opinion of their great political apostle, whose precepts they used to and perhaps now do consider as almost divinely inspired. Burke is against them:—

"No sound ought to be heard in the church but the healing voice of christian charity.—The cause of civil liberty and civil government gain as little as that of religion by this confusion of duties. Those who quit their proper character to assume what does not belong to them, are for the greater part ignorant both of the character they leave and the character they assume. Wholly unacquainted with the world in which they are so fond of meddling, and inexperienced in all its affairs on which they pronounce with so much confidence, they have nothing of politics but the passions they excite. Surely the church is a place where one day's true ought to be allowed to the dissensions and animosities of mankind."

### ALBANY REGISTER.

Federalism seems to have obtained complete possession of this once truly republican Gazette. The defeat of Mr. Clinton, and other circumstances best known to Mr. Southwick himself, have estranged him entirely from the country's party. Because Governor Tompkins has displayed a persevering zeal in co-opera-

rating with the authorities of the union, towards preparing the necessary means of conducting the war, and because he has not suffered himself to be made an electioneering tool in the hands of the honorable De Wit Clinton, the Albany Register is industriously engaged in calumniating the distinguished republican candidate for the chief magistracy of New-York, and in aiding the federalists to elect General Van Rensselaer, the candidate of a party whose principles and name change as often as the colour of the Cameleon, who have been alternately federalists, friends of exterminating war, federal republicans, and meek, lowly and benevolent disciples of universal peace and good will! We wish Mr. Southwick all the comfort and remuneration he can reap from the field of federalism, in which he is laboring with a new and holy zeal.

From the *Pennsylvania Republican*.

A wise son heareth his Father's instructions. PROPHECY.

The venerable *Charles Thompson*, during the last summer, happened in passing the Coffee House in Philadelphia to be accosted by one of his friends. The name of *Thompson* operated like magic on the minds of the young merchants—they had heard of his virtues—and rushed forward to see him and take him by the hand. The salutations being over—Well, said the excellent Patriot, I have seen one war begun and terminated. We are now involved in another—with you it rests to say, whether it shall be long or short. If, by your conduct, you aid and comfort the enemy, the war will be long—but if you are united, as Americans ought to be, I yet, though old, shall again see peace in my country.

A seaman on board the *Constitution* named John Cheeves, was mortally wounded in the late action with the *Java*. Whilst lying on the deck, apparently dying, the word was passed that the enemy had struck. He raised himself up with one hand, gave three cheers, fell back and expired! Heroic specimen of the genuine patriotism of American tars! He had a brother killed in the same action. We understand they have left an aged and helpless mother at Marblehead, who depended entirely on the fruits of their industry for subsistence.

### SLAVE TRADE.

In the Sixth Annual Report of the Directors of the African Society, there is some singular and important information respecting the yet existing traffic in human beings. It will be scarcely credited by the public, that during the year 1810, not less than between 70 and 80,000 Negroes were transported as Slaves from the Western Coast of Africa to the opposite shores of the Atlantic. This enormous traffic (says the Report) was chiefly confined to that part of the African coast which lies between Cape Palmas and Bengalla. The naval force stationed in that quarter had succeeded in nearly destroying the trade to the northward of Palmas, and it was the opinion of a late English commander (Capt. Columbine) that it would have been in his power to have delivered the whole of that district from its ravages, had not the Portuguese settlement of Rissao intervened and furnished the slave traders with a point from which they could carry slaves without the risk of capture. It will be recollected, by the 10th article of the late Treaty of Amity with the Court of Brazil, the Portuguese were restricted in carrying on this traffic to places belonging to their Sovereign. Though the Portuguese take a share in this traffic, yet it appears that the greater proportion is either British or American trade, conducted under the flags of Spain or Portugal. A great number of the coasters are American vessels, and manned by the subjects of the U. States, who avail themselves of the Spanish and Portuguese flags. An abstract has been transmitted, however, to the American Secretary of State: of the captains' and vessels' names, tonnage, &c. in order that a prosecution may be instituted against the offenders. The Directors say that they have made frequent representations to Government on this subject.

### THE BORDERS OF THE LAKES.

FROM THE WESTERN PRESS.

MERCER, (Penn.) March 13.

Believing that it will render satisfaction to his readers, at least to such of them as may not have had an opportunity of visiting the lines, the editor subjoins the following copy of his notes, hastily taken on his recent tour along the Niagara.

"The village of Buffalo is situated at the lower end of Lake Erie, between a quarter and an half mile back from the margin of the lake. The British fort Erie is nearly opposite and at the distance of between two and three miles, part of which is woods. Immediately below this river the Niagara forms itself, and a very considerable rapid continues for about two miles, the main channel being on the British side of the river. Black Rock is at the foot of these rapids near three miles from Buffalo; here the river is about half a mile wide: a flat bottomed boat or scow is said to cross in two minutes. The opposite shore makes a handsome appearance, the buildings being all on the bank of the river, and the farms appear to be cleared back about half a mile. The batteries on our side are advantageously situated, the bank very commanding, and well supplied with cannon from 32 pounders down to 4's and 2's.

The navy yard is a short distance below Black Rock, covered from the enemy by Squaw Island; a number of guns are mounted here; four vessels fitting out, which will carry from 10 to 14 guns each. About three miles below this is the head

of Grand Island, which continues for 12 miles immediately below which is a small island called Navy Island. Schlosser, a place so called from the old French fort which formerly stood there, is 12 miles from Buffalo, and opposite Chippewa, a small village and creek of that name on the Canada side, and half a mile below the point of Navy Island. The river is between two and three miles wide, and a ferry has usually been kept, but great caution has to be used by the ferryman to keep clear of the rapids below, which are so considerable as to render navigation impracticable. This is also a landing place for boats, and all kinds of merchandise which is carried round the falls.

The Great Falls of the Niagara is one mile below Schlosser, half a mile above which the river begins to descend with great rapidity; its bottom is very rocky, with sundry small perpendicular pitches, the stream is divided by Goat Island, which runs down to the main pitch. This pitch is said to be 137 feet perpendicular, and is in a circular form—on the top of the fall the river is about three-fourths of a mile in width, but becomes considerably narrower immediately, and continues a very wild current, of from a quarter to half a mile in width to Lewistown, a distance of seven miles; being confined by perpendicular banks of about 200 feet in height, generally covered with cedar.

At the falls is a small village called Manchester. A grist mill and some other water works are erected on the bank a few rods above the main pitch. This promises to be a place of much business.

The face of the country continues perfectly level on each side as far as Lewistown without any descent, as might be expected from so great a fall in the river. The descent from Fort Schlosser to Devil's Hole, or Whirlpool, a distance of four miles, including the perpendicular falls and rapids, has, agreeably to an official report made to Congress in April, 1808, been by correct measurement ascertained to be 375 feet, and the whole fall from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario is estimated at 450 feet. From the outlet of Lake Ontario, which forms the St. Lawrence to Montreal, the descent is estimated at 200 feet, making the elevation of Lake Erie above the surface of the river at Montreal 650 feet.

On the hill above Lewistown a delightful prospect presents itself—a commanding view of the adjacent country, Lake Ontario, Fort Niagara, at a distance of 7 miles; Newark, Fort George, Queens-town, Lewistown, &c. From Lewistown the river continues at about half a mile wide, with a deep but moderate current. Fort Niagara is situated on a delightful plain, its walls on the very margin of the lake, and bank of the river; Newark a handsome village, is situated directly opposite to the fort, immediately above which stands fort George. Queens-town, also a handsome village, is on the opposite shore from Lewistown. Previous to the war, a ferry was kept here, and the inhabitants on each side of the river in continual habit of intimacy and traffic.

Youngstown is one mile above fort Niagara on the bank of the river, and half a mile above fort George. A large battery is here erected called the salt battery, mounted with 32, 18 and 6 pounders; this battery and those on Niagara fort, owing to a bend in the river, form a cross fire on fort George to great advantage, which was 17 times set in flames by our batteries on the 21st Nov. last, but by the assistance of their water engines the fire was extinguished.

From Niagara garrison to Detroit, through the province of Upper Canada, the distance is estimated about at 255 miles, and about the same distance from the falls. It is estimated on the American side of the lake at about 375 miles.

With respect to the forces along the lines on our side, it is not becoming at this time to speak, but we are warranted in saying that they are amply sufficient to guard, protect and to commence offensive operations against the enemy, if orders were given to that effect. It has been ascertained almost to a certainty, and is the prevailing opinion amongst men who have had the best opportunities of information, that there does not remain more than 300 men on the Canada side, between fort Erie and fort George, their forces having been all drawn up to meet Harrison at Malden.

## Education.

YRIEL B. CHAMBERS, who is now teaching a school in Fayette county, near David's Fork Meeting house, respectfully informs the friends of science, that he will, in the warm season of the present year, receive a small number more of students into his school. It will be the privilege of those hereafter admitted to apply themselves to the study of the following branches only, viz. the English Grammar, Geography, Surveying, theoretically and practically, both by Mensuration and difference of latitude and departure, Book-keeping, and Natural Philosophy.

Terms of tuition, \$12 per annum.  
April 8, 1813. 18-34

## Just Published,

AND for sale at the offices of the "Kentucky Gazette" and "Reporter," a Pamphlet entitled,

"REMARKS on some passages in a Periodical Work printed in Lexington, entitled, 'THE EVANGELICAL RECORD AND WESTERN REVIEW.'—By BARNAS M'KENRY.

The Above pamphlet contains 50 octavo pages, handsomely printed, and stitched in blue paper.—Price 25 cents. 18-61